

Pisidium roperi (Sterki). Welsh Bald.

Between Knoxville and Cade's Cove, 35 miles, the following are found, *Poly. elevata*, form *cincta*, Taylor; *Poly. spinosa* (Lea); *Omphalina kopnodes* (W. G. Bin.); *Gastrodonta macilenta* (Shuttl.) and *Pyr. Bryant* (Harper).

A NEW PHILOMYCUS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Philomycus secretus n. sp.

Length (in alcohol) 12 mm. Mantle very dark grey, with numerous small black spots, best seen at the sides. Body pallid, sole whitish with an ochreous tint.

Jaw light yellow, arched, with five strong ribs in the middle, nearly the outer thirds being ribless. Teeth 9-11-13-1-13-11-9. The side cusps on both centrals and laterals are very small. Penis-sac as Binney describes for *P. hemphilli*.

Hab.—Roan Mtn., Mitchell Co., North Carolina. (A. G. Wetherby.)

Mr. Wetherby sent me two specimens with these remarks: "A small slug found here which I am quite sure has never been described. It is never larger than these specimens; lives deep down in drifts of damp leaves, and never comes to the surface so far as my careful observation of it for the last ten years goes to show. It is "sluggish" in its habits; about all it will do when brought to the light is to cautiously protrude its very short tentacles." (Litt., March 22, 1899.)

By its jaw characters, this resembles only *P. hemphilli*. From that, as described by Binney, it differs mainly in being only half the size. Mr. Wetherby knows both species, and states that the present animal is uniformly small; further, although I was not able to make a satisfactory examination of the anatomy, the genital organs appear to be fully developed.

ON SOME JAPANESE LAND SNAILS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

In a former paper on Japanese snails, I identified a species of *Euclota* from Ushika, prov. Teshio, with the *Helix læta* of Gould, but

that name being pre-occupied, I gave the new name *Eulota gainesi* to my specimens. Further study of the group with more material, and notes on the type specimen of *læta*, kindly supplied by Prof. Dall, shows that *E. gainesi* is perfectly distinct from *læta*.

I propose now to designate as *E. gudeana* n. sp., a large greenish species, also from Ushika, Teshio prov., Hokkaido, which has somewhat the aspect of *Natalina caffra*, and which differs from *E. gainesi* in the broader form, less plicate surface, and the peristome, which is barely everted outwardly, becoming expanded below and reflexed at the columella, whorls 5.

Alt. $27\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 37 mm.

I regard *Helix læta* Gld. (not Pfr.) as a less-developed race of this species; and the name being pre-occupied, I propose to call this Hakodate form *Eulota gudeana hakodatensis*. It is more fragile than *gudeana*, smaller, diam. about 26 mm., and yellowish-brown, with two brown bands above. Types of *E. gainesi*, *E. gudeana* and *E. g. hakodatensis* are in the collection of the Academy.

Figures of these several species and races will appear in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

***Eulota callizona dixonii* n. var.**

Shell rather narrowly umbilicate, globose-pyramidal with high-conic spire, rather thin and smooth; greenish-corneous, usually with a black brown peripheral band, a narrower subsutural band, and a large basal patch formed of the united basal band and umbilical patch. Aperture rounded-lunate, oblique, the lip broadly expanded, thickened within, reflexed below, purplish flesh colored, and at the terminations of the bands purple-black. Alt. $32\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 33 mm.

Inga, prov. Hoki, in southwestern Hondo. Type no. 76263 coll. A. N. S. Phila.

This form has hitherto been erroneously united to *E. callizona* Crosse, or *E. amalixæ* Kobelt. The latter is probably nearest, its area of distribution lying chiefly northeast of that of *dixonii*, while *E. callizona* is undoubtedly the northern fringe, so to speak, of the *amalixæ* stock, and came in all probability from the Hakone region.

A small form before me from Hagi, Nagato Province, is clearly related genetically to *dixonii*, and not referable to *callizona*.

GENERAL NOTES.

Apropos of the note on *Bathysciadium* in the last number (p. 48), it might be well to state that Prof. Wilcox found *Acmæa fragilis* of New Zealand to be hermaphrodite, and exceptional specimens of another species have also been stated to have both male and female reproductive organs. These facts render the case of *Bathysciadium* less exceptional. It is noteworthy that the deep-water limpets, like the Chitons, belong to the lowest groups in their respective orders.